

hunger. This is true, and goes far to substantiate what has just been asserted.

"Although his profits are not high,
Yet on his labor all rely;
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchant seeks his bread,
His hands give food to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king;
Our clothes from him must all arise,
T' deck the top or dress the wise."

"The farmer is the man, properly, to whom we ought to look up to, as the 'benefactor and father of his people.' Why should he not have the praise which he so justly merits.

"We by vote may justly state,
The ploughman ranks among the great;
More independent than them all,
Who dwell upon this earthly ball!
All hail ye farmers, young and old!
Push on your ploughs with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your God."

If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of every rank and station,
Let us to farmers make their bow,
And never speak against the Plow."

E. W. S.

Yonk, Pa., March 27, 1839.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, May 28, 1841.

Ottawa in May, 1841.

At the time we commenced the publication of this paper, one year since, we referred to the location, improvements, and natural advantages of this place, in order that persons at a distance might be able to form a correct opinion of this section of the State and the thriving condition of Ottawa. In order to keep pace with the times, we feel it our duty to chronicle such improvements as may have taken place during the past year, and to notice such local advantages as promise shortly to be of advantage and add much to the continued prosperity of this town.

The location of Ottawa may not be familiarly known to our Eastern readers, notwithstanding its gradual improvement, despite of the financial embarrassments of the country, and its central location and manufacturing advantages are fully known and duly appreciated by the citizens of Northern Illinois. For the information of such persons as are not aware of the precise location of this town and its natural advantages, we will briefly present a synopsis of the same:

Ottawa is situated at the junction of the Fox river with the Illinois, on a gradual elevation of about twenty-five feet above high water mark, and the scenery around presents almost unrivalled attractions. Immediately north of the town, is an elevated tract of prairie, skirted with timber, which at this season of the year presents unusual splendor, whilst on the east and south flow the beautiful waters of the Fox and Illinois rivers, interspersed with delightful groups of islands, whose tall and heavy covering hangs drooping from its parent trunk and kisses the silver surface of the sparkling stream. The town is eighty miles west of Chicago, and fifteen miles east of Peoria, the connecting point of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It was founded by the Canal Commissioners about eleven years since, but for the first seven years its growth was very slow, the consequence of the very sparse settlement of the country during that period, and most of the business being then confined to the east side of the Illinois river. We may then safely say, that the last five years have witnessed the growth of this place to its present importance, which augurs well for the future. It is the short space of five years that the population has increased about eleven hundred, and we therefore may not expect in five more, when the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be in complete operation, and our immense water power rendered useful!

The population of this place is now between eleven and twelve hundred, composed chiefly of emigrants from New York and the New England States, with a small proportion from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and other western States. Within the last year there have been erected in this place upwards of one hundred dwelling houses, and a Court House and Jail, which cost upwards of twenty thousand dollars, and when finished will bear comparison with any similar buildings in the State. The Mechanics Hall is a building which is destined to be of much importance to the place, and after it is once in successful operation, will be an institution creditable to its founders and beneficial to our citizens.

There are within the limits of the town a sufficient number of Dry Goods Stores, two Drug Stores, five Hotels, one Store, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory, one Hatter, five Blacksmith shops, one Clock & Watch Maker, one Merchant and four Tailor shops, three Boot & Shoe establishments, two Cabinet Ware Manufactories, one Chair Factory, two Carriage and Wagon Manufactories, one Saddle and Harness maker, one Sign Painter and Paper Hanger, one Gun and Lock maker, five Plasterers, two Bakeries, and a number of Carpenters, House Painters, Masons, &c. Of professional men, there are sixteen Lawyers, five Physicians, and three Ministers of the Gospel. The organized religious societies are, a Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational. A number of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are in the place, but as yet are without an organization or pastor. A Masonic Lodge is located at this place, and is numerously attended. An association is organized and in a flourishing condition, under the name and style of the "Ottawa Band," which promises much for the future enjoyment of our citizens. At present there are two Common Schools in operation, and both are liberally patronized.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal passes along the northern limits of the town, and a Fox river, four feet wide and four feet deep, which will be navigable for the ordinary class of canal boats, commences at Dayton, on Fox river, four miles from Ottawa, and joins the main canal at the north-

western corner of the town. This will supply the canal with all the water necessary for navigation, and besides, will furnish a surplus water power to any necessary extent. To facilitate the use of this surplus water, and to connect the main canal with the Illinois river, the State has authorized the construction of a side-cut, ninety feet wide, and six feet deep—which after dropping down six feet immediately after leaving the canal, by a lock, passes along the western side of the town, on a level, to the second bank of the river, which is here about thirty feet above low, and fifteen feet above high water mark, where it again drops down to the level of the river, and continues in a direct line across the narrow bottom to its junction with the Illinois river. Along this bank, and nearly at right angles with the side-cut, a large basin will be constructed, for the use of mills and other hydraulic machinery. The feeder is entirely completed, and the side-cut is now under contract and will be finished by the middle of this summer, when the water will be immediately let in and the hydraulic power ready for use.

In order that the central location of Ottawa may be duly appreciated, we will state that eight mail-routes terminate here, one daily, two twice weekly, four weekly, and one semi-monthly. All the roads centering here run over a high rolling country which is not subject to inundation, and which can be travelled the year through. This advantage in the west, is no slight one, as every one can readily perceive, who is acquainted with the situation of most of the towns on navigable rivers.—Pure water can be obtained in any part of the town, by sinking wells to the depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet into a pure sand rock, which lies a few feet below the surface. Stone coal, of an excellent quality, can be obtained in almost every direction, and within a short distance from the town, to almost any extent. Lime rock, of a superior quality, is found within two miles of the place, and can be procured with but little expense.—The soil in this section of the State is of the very best quality, and the advantage our farmers possess over most others, is their easy access to Mills, many of which are of the best construction, and never idle for the want of water.

In bringing our wandering remarks to a close, we have but to say that our sincere wish is, that May, 1842, will find our population and commerce increased; fewer bachelors and better morals; good encouragement to our excellent mechanic population, and less practice to our physicians and lawyers; a number of fine churches, and fewer Sabbath-breakers; a good corporation police and fewer grog-shops, and an improvement in regard to side-walks, clean streets, pigs and dogs, and accommodation that our town shall become larger, wiser, better, happier, and whatever else may be desirable.

The Extra Session of Congress commences on Monday next.

The Canal.

"We see nothing in the explanation of the *Free Trader* which induces us to take back one jot or tittle of our former remarks. It is clear as noon-day that the project to carry on new canal contracts by paying contractors with bonds at par for the work—while those bonds are more than fifty per cent. under par—must have for its object, either the SWINDLING of the State or of some man on whom the estimates are properly made, or certain loss of earth can take contracts with a certain loss of more than fifty per cent. and probably much greater, and do an honest business. The thing is absurd. And we doubt whether any honest man would engage in the work."—*Sangamo Journal*.

Not long since we noticed the course pursued by the *Sangamo Journal* in regard to the Canal, and as we think plainly established the charge, that its professions of friendship for this great work were hypocritical, and assumed merely for the purpose of receiving a little popularity in this part of the State. The above we give now as a specimen of its financial calculation, which every man who is acquainted with the present situation of the contractors will at once see is nothing but a lame attempt to retard the progress of the canal. The remarks bear on their face the semblance of truth, and individuals acquainted with the real state of affairs might be induced to believe them. But, how stands the case?

A portion of the contractors have a large amount of money invested in machinery, tools, horses, oxen, &c., and, unless they can progress with their work, most of these articles must remain exposed to decay and destruction. To obviate this loss, a portion of them propose to take state bonds at par, and the work at the engineers' estimate, and obligate themselves to finish it; and for making this fair and honorable proposition the *Journal* ingeniously stigmatizes them as "swindlers."—"Swindlers," because they make the only proposition which can save themselves and the canal from ruin, and which cannot defraud the State out of one cent. If the contractors take the bonds at par, must it follow as a necessary consequence that they must immediately dispose of them, and suffer the ruinous sacrifice on their present cash value? We think not. If the contractors can command the means to complete their contracts, or take new ones, and receive the bonds of the State at par, and keep them in their possession until they can favorably dispose of them, is it "SWINDLING" the State by doing so? What difference is there between sending our bonds to London and disposing of them to British bankers, and paying the interest to them, or by disposing of them in this State, and paying the interest to our own enterprising citizens? The latter course has every consideration of wisdom and policy to recommend it, which every candid man will acknowledge.

The *Journal* apprehends, however, that the contractors cannot do an "honest business" if they take the bonds at par and the work at proper estimates. How is this? The contractors can now procure labor at \$10 per month—when our bonds sold at par in Europe they paid \$20—now they can purchase a barrel of flour for \$4, then they paid \$10, and the same ratio for potatoes, bacon, corn, &c. Does the State Treasury or do the farmers and workmen suffer at this rate? The latter most unquestionably as they always do under similar circumstances. But how can it be remedied? If we suspend the canal until our bonds bring par, then labor and produce will command much higher prices, and consequently the

state or the contractors will receive no advantage by a suspension of the work—but the truth is, the State will suffer, as the capital invested in the work will remain idle and the labor done for nothing.

We are at a loss to know upon what authority the *Journal* styles us the "organ of the Jubeliques." Does it judge others by itself? Does it suppose that every town in the State is infested with idle drones and corrupt and selfish editors, as Springfield is? Please inform the public how it happens that the Springfield and Meriden railroads can progress at present, whilst other improvements, which promise not to be a burthen to the State when completed, are obliged to remain *in statu quo*? Was it a "Springfield clique" that advanced the means if not, how many bottles of champagne did it cost to bring the matter to a *faisla*? According to the *Journal's* rule, every man in Springfield who is in favor of that work and its speedy completion, is subject to the implication of being a member of some contemptible "clique," and should be stigmatized as such.

Dr. Dyott.

The recent Legislature of Pennsylvania having, by their acts, declared the banks supreme in that state, and having legalized, as far as they could, all their enormous fraud and swindling for the last half dozen of years, Governor Foster deemed, we presume, that it was a gross inconsistency to keep poor Dr. Dyott any longer in "durance vile" on Cherry Hill, and so was graciously pleased to pardon him. It must have afforded the Doctor a great deal of satisfaction to find, on emerging from the toils, that the vaults of the mammoth in Chestnut street were as empty as those of his more humble office on Race and Second, and that the chambers of the swindled widows and orphans had reached the ears and disturbed the repose of those to whom, in other days, the Doctor was compelled to look up. But, alas! the Doctor is unfortunate in one particular. Having risen, through his own exertions, from the humble occupation of a shoe-black to the eminence of a banker, he has no long lineage of highly respectable circle of connections to disgrace, and is, therefore, not entitled to the sympathies of the good people of the Quaker City. To this it is attributable, probably, that the Doctor has been again arrested on another indictment found against him in 1839, for which he is now lingering in prison, while many others, who have swindled the community of more than Dr. Dyott ever did, still go "unwhipped of justice."

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court for this county adjourned last Saturday, after a session of two weeks. There were about 700 cases on the docket, of which about 300 were disposed of. Judge Fourn presided with his usual ability, and, as heretofore, gave general satisfaction to the bar and the community.

DEISON WATERS and GEO. TERRELL, alias Wm. MEYERS, who had lately escaped from Ogle county jail, and who, if report be true, belonged to the extensive gang of horse-thieves and counterfeiters which infests the Rock River country, were found guilty on two indictments for larceny, and sentenced in the one case to 3, and in the other to 2 years' imprisonment each in the penitentiary at Alton. The property stolen belonged to the Rev. J. M. Clark and David P. Peck.

Penmanship.

We call the attention of our readers to this place and vicinity, to the fact of Mr. McLaurin, which will be found in another column. We can safely recommend Mr. M. to the patronage of the public, and those wishing to improve their handwriting cannot endure a more favorable opportunity.

GEORGE A. NOBLE, Esq., was elected County Surveyor of this county on Monday last, in place of L. ROWN, resigned. The official vote is as follows.

The Circuit Court on the new county of Kendall commenced its session on Monday last at Yorkville. It having been the first court held in the county, there were a great number of people in attendance. There were only 9 cases on the docket.

Galena Budget.

We have received the first number of a new paper bearing the above title, published at Galena by John A. Brown & Co. Mr. B. was formerly editor of the *Niles Intelligencer*, well and favorably known to the Democracy during its existence. May the *Galena Budget* prosper, and its editor be stimulated with fresh courage and be amply rewarded for his labors.

John Graig has been elected to Congress from Ontario county, N. Y., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Francis Granger.

George W. Dole, Esq., has been appointed Inspector for the port of Chicago, in place of Col. Lewis C. Kerchival, removed.

The election for county officers in the county of Grundy, on Monday last, resulted as follows: Sheriff—Isaac Hoag.

County Commissioners—Jacob Claypole, Henry Corder, and Mr. McKean.

Clerk of County Commissioners Court—James Nesbitt.

Recorder—Wilson Claypole.

County Surveyor—Newport.

The election was held at Pinney's tavern. But 144 votes were polled.

Bank of Michigan.—The *Detroit Advertiser* says: "The notes of this institution are no longer received by the Auditor General in payment of taxes, or for other State duties. They were also refused on Saturday for freight and fare on the Central railroad. Our merchants continue to receive them at a discount of from 25 to 37 per cent."

Death of a member of the Legislature.—The Belleville Advocate, of the 15th inst., says: "We regret to learn that Wm. Able, member of the Legislature from Alexandria county, in this State, died about three weeks since. The county has lost a faithful public servant, and the community an excellent citizen."

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

The American Navy.

Messrs. Editors.—Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to offer some remarks on the subject of the American Navy; and, though, in the opinion of many, mankind have arrived at such a state of wisdom and perfection, that legislation on the subject of armaments and defence, and on matters tending to increase the facilities for abridging the period of human existence, is derived from its legitimate and proper course, and should be directed to higher ends; yet, for one, I contend that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—the ends sought by human governments—are more easily attained, and, when once secured, less liable to be snatched away, when the fortunate possessor thereof is in the best situation to make vigorous defence to assaults thereon. It is an old saying, that "the least liable to receive injuries, who has the ability and disposition promptly to redress them." Has the Government of the United States a navy proportionate to its commerce, to its political importance, or sufficient to protect it from insults from those with whom its citizens are brought into contact? A recurrence to the causes which led to the late war with Great Britain—to the case of the ship *Friendship*—to the difficulties with France under the administration of General Jackson, and to the late growing difficulties with Great Britain, all seem to point clearly to the fact, that it is inadequate and insufficient. Let me ask, then, would the gradual and extensive increase of the Navy be a matter of expediency, practicality, and policy, in the present situation of the United States, and would it effectually shield us from a repetition of those insults which have heretofore been received at the hands of others? The extent of our commerce (second only to Great Britain) imperiously demands for its protection and ensconcement, a sufficient number of armed vessels, not, as heretofore the case has been, sent out for the purpose of demanding redress after the commission of injuries, but which shall be sufficient for the prevention, rather than the punishment of insults offered to the American flag. The expediency and practicality of an extensive increase of the Navy, is shown from the fact that the wants of our commerce demand it, that many portions of our country are abundantly supplied with the best materials for the construction of ships of war, and that the government is of sufficient ability to increase it to almost any extent without injury to its financial affairs. If these statements are true, and I think no one can doubt on the subject, how stands the question on the score of policy? In order to judge of this rightly, let us look at the past of history, and see what has been the situation of those countries whose fleets have been the bulwark of sea. During the existence of the *Créan* republics, the one which held the command of the sea was, for the time being, the dominant party in the councils of Greece. When, therefore, accident, or want of prudence gave supremacy to another, that other led the way. Upon the rise of empire in western Europe, a chance for a long time held the command of the ocean, and during that time "Her daughters, of their dowers from the spoils of nations," Venice declined, Spain assumed the command, and she was filled to repletion with the wealth of the New World. Holland stood for a competitor for the prize, and, upon its attainment, she drew within her borders the wealth and the learning of Europe. So, since the celebrated British Navigation Act of 1651, "An act for the increase of shipping, and encouragement of the navigation of the nation,"—an act which has almost escaped the attention and notice of the historian, Great Britain has been enabled to make the unparalleled approaches she is now making towards universal empire. That legislative act has proved mightier than armies, and has imparted to her a maritime and commercial strength, which has enabled her to plant her colonies, literature, and religion throughout the globe. In 1824 Great Britain, France, and Russia coerced the Turkish Government to make concessions in favor of Greece. Who took the command of the allied fleet? Wellington, the admiral of Great Britain. In the war of the allies against Bonaparte, who took command of the allied forces when British troops were present? Invariably the general of Great Britain. Who subsidized Europe to destroy Napoleon? Great Britain. Russia, Austria and England have lately seen fit to chastise the rebellious pacha of Egypt; it is unnecessary to observe that the commander of the expedition was a subject of Great Britain.

If, then, Great Britain stands foremost among the nations of the earth, it may become us to enquire, to what is she indebted for her proud pre-eminence? Is it to the extent of her territory? Great Britain is almost equalled by the state of Illinois. To her soil and climate? It is surpassed by our own state. We may look to the sure and efficient cause of the prosperity of England in the Navigation Act of 1651—an act which has made her rock-bound island the mart of the world, which has given her the supremacy of the seas, and enabled her to dictate to the rest of Europe. What nation so well calculated to take from her these proud and enviable distinctions, as the government of the United States of America? or what method so well adapted to accomplish the object, as the sure and efficient increase of our Navy. We have the means and the ability; we are, in part, a commercial people, with an immense extent of sea coast, abounding in good harbours. Our maritime annals show that courage and nautical skill are not wanting in American seamen. Such a position would place us above the reach of those petty troubles and perplexities which are constantly annoying us, and such means of offence and defence can never be injurious, like a standing army, to the liberties of the country. Let our Navy be put on a proper footing, and, in times of danger, we shall no longer hear of temporary expedients for the protection of our towns and cities. Our contests heretofore with England have spoken loudly in our praise. Our Navy has covered itself with glory, and, in the language of one of Britain's great bards,

"America has taught
Her Esau-brothers that the loyalty flag—
The floating fence of Albion's feeble flag—
May strike to those whose red right hands have
Bought
Rights cheaply earned with blood."

Ex-President Van Buren arrived at Kinderhook on the 8th inst.

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

The Cause of Temperance.

Every one who has the least spark of philanthropic fire glowing in his breast, must witness with pleasure the successful efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy in support of the temperance cause, and in the promulgation of temperance principles both in Europe and America; and every one will bid their God speed in so noble a work. Already, in America, thousands of emigrants from the Emerald Isle, who were devoted worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus, have, through the influence of temperance principles, been raised to the dignity of men, and become sober, intelligent, industrious, and happy. May we not reasonably hope that the day is not far distant, when this class of our citizens will become an ornament to our country? Already, in the Catholic church at Peoria, hundreds have taken the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and we are happy to learn that the priest who officiates at the chapel in this town will present the pledge to his congregation next Sabbath. May success attend their efforts, until the Catholic church throughout the world is redeemed from the scourge of intemperance! But shall the work stop here? Have not our protestant friends something to do in this great field of labor? Shall we sit down quietly, fold our arms, and allow of Catholic brethren to pluck the wealth of Europe from our brow? Heaven forbid! Then let us arise! We call upon our clergy; we call upon our medical men; we call upon our counsellors at law; we call upon every philanthropist and every Christian in this community to put forth one simultaneous effort to save this people from the degrading and polluting vice of INTemperance.

Oregon Territory.

The writer of the following letter is known to many of our readers, and is a young man on whom every reliance can be placed.—*Sangamo Journal*.

Mission Station.

CLERGY OF THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
September 12, 1840.

My dear Brother—

The 15th June, we left Fort Vancouver for the Wallamet Station. After rowing hard all day and a part of the night, we encompassed seven miles below the Falls of the Wallamet river, exposed to many dangers. We reached the Mission next day, about two hours after dark, much fatigued. We were warmly received and heartily welcomed to Oregon. I commenced labor the 17th, putting up a small grist mill and granary; and have since put up a threshing mill, and many other jobs of small notice. I have just commenced work on a saw mill, eight miles above the mission. Whilst on my way up the other morning I killed a prairie wolf, the second one of those very annoying beasts of the forest, which I have killed since I have been here. They are very numerous in these wilds.

I will give you a very short account of the country, &c. This country, in the first place, is not worthy of being compared with the western States, in point of beauty or goodness. There is but little farming land in this country. The Wallamet Valley is the largest portion of farming land in the Territory. The Valley is about eighty miles in length, and from a half quarter to ten miles in width. This Valley is cut up in pieces by the mountains which rise up immediately from the river. About one-half of the prairie is a solid mass of washed gravel. As for the other portions of farming land in the country, now and then, you may find a piece of ground which is large enough to make a small farm on. But they are few and far between. In my judgment this is a poor farming country at best. Wheat yields from ten to twenty bushels, sometimes thirty, but seldom; Oats are poor; Corn does no good here; Potatoes are very poor; garden vegetables are ordinary. This is the extent. Any thing else, but the salvation of poor heathen souls, is not worthy of coming here after.

There are many here at present, who would get away if they could. But it is so far from any settlement, that they are not able to get away.—There are only about two or three rains in the summer and fall season. The climate is very changeable; Thermometer ranges from 50 to 100 degrees. It is with much difficulty that persons can travel through the heat of the sun unshaded. It is also an extremely unhealthy climate, and is very relaxing. There have not been well persons enough to attend on the sick in the mission.—Brother Lee's wife is at this time lying at the point of death. All persons who come to this country subject themselves to numerous ills, and hardships and privations of every character. Many a deep grounded sigh will involuntarily escape from their bosoms, from a fond recollection of what they have left behind them—a civilized country—a beloved family circle—a well organized community—a code of wholesome laws to be governed by—and a social and religious community to enjoy. All of these are out of the question here—they are not to be enjoyed here.—There is scarcely any human beings to be seen but the tawny faces of the aborigines of the country. I am making all the progress possible to acquire the Indian language, that I may be able to communicate good to their souls. I very much feel for the salvation of the poor degraded heathen of Oregon; yes, degraded—eternally lost without salvation.

These poor miserable creatures will wander, from the time they are able to walk, till they die with old age. When they make a stop for a short time, they will stick up a few forks with some poles across—covering with sticks, bark

and skins—sides and ends enclosed in with brush, with a small hole to crawl in and out at. Here they will lodge, amid the bleak winds and cold rains, naked as when born. Such indolence and filth I never beheld before. Such degradation I never expected to witness. No Christian can witness the scenes here presented without feeling their desolate and deplorable condition.

"We desire to see you, but we have come to labor for the poor heathen, for whom I feel a deep and lively interest. There have been within the last twelve months one thousand Indians happily converted to God. You will hear the particulars some other way. My soul is happy—glory be to God."

We are yours as ever.

H. CAMPBELL.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Springfield, Illinois.

From the May number of the Knickerbocker.

War between England and America.

We ventured to predict in our last number that there would be no war between England and America, and to express the belief, in opposition to several contemporaries, that in case there should be, there would be an even chance that all the cities on the Atlantic coast would hardly be destroyed in a week by British projectiles. It would seem that the doughty projects which some of our journals have foreseen as ready to be carried into execution the moment a war should be declared, are deemed rather difficult of execution by the most loyal of her Majesty's subjects on the other side of the water. Hear the tory editor of *Fraser's Magazine*:

"Let us consider the ordinary notions which we are daily hearing, of levying war in the old-fashioned style; getting up expeditions; embarking 10 thousand men, supported by sixteen sail of the line, and effecting a landing near New York; in short, just a repetition of the last war, with its burning of Washington; its unsuccessful attempt on Baltimore; and its general failure to do more than excite a lasting hatred to England throughout the Union."

"Now, the fashion at present seems to be, to speak of the power of England and the weakness of America; of our armaments, and their unpreparedness, in a vaunting and exulting tone, which we must confess is to us absolutely foolish. But it is more; it is absolutely foolish. The men who talk of our making war upon a nation of fourteen millions of freemen, unnumbered with debt or taxation; well accustomed to the use of arms, and to be attacked on their own ground, and by their own firesides; the men, we say, who think it an easy thing for us, by sending out an expedition and burning a few seacoast towns, to bring such a nation on its knees, are just about the wildest, the most irrational calculators of the chances of war that ever helped a nation into an inextricable difficulty. Were this indeed the prospect before us, were the only course open to us the making a naval and military war, with horse and foot, and ships and steamboats, upon one of the most powerful nations of the earth, then and indeed would be our prospects for the future; melancholy, in the extreme degree, would be our anticipations of the ultimate termination of such conduct. For it is useless to shut our eyes to certain collateral issues and necessary contingencies which would speedily mix themselves with the main question. The first maritime power in Europe, with about twenty-five millions, but encumbered with debt, goes to war with its only rival on the seas, a nation of fourteen millions, proud, untrifled, and far too strong to be easily overwhelmed by a *coup de main*. And as the more powerful of the two proposes to attack the other by sending expeditions across the Atlantic, the inequality of their forces becomes considerably diminished, and the probability of a protracted struggle grows still more apparent."

"Now, supposing this to be the state of things, must we not remember that our next door neighbor, the great and warlike nation of France, is burning for an opportunity of wiping off the disgraces of the last war, and has given many significant tokens of late of her eagerness to seize the first favorable opportunity of striking a blow at her ancient enemy?—And farther, can we avoid hearing, by each mail from Ireland, the plainest threats that ever were couched in language, that so soon as England shall be fairly entangled in a foreign war, the Romish faction in that country will claim, and if necessary will seize upon, the sovereignty of that portion of the empire?"

"Nor is this all. Do we not know, by abundant proofs, that the Russian emissaries are unceasingly employed in fomenting mischief in the East; and that the very moment which saw England fully occupied in other directions, would see a Russian force on its way to Northern India? On all these grounds, then, and on others which might be added, we should look upon our entanglement in a protracted warfare with America as the too probable commencement of our national humiliation, dismemberment, and ruin."

There, sir, alarmist, cease your idle fears, while you lay this unctious to your soul, that war is not an easy game for any nation to play; and that England, least of all, is just now prepared for a round.